First Evening Edition. Second Thening Edition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK

Bates at the Stock E	zehangeDrc. 12.
\$1,000 Virginia 6s 80 891	250 Cumb. Coal Co 3 25;
5,000 do	200 do
12,000 Har. lat M. Bde . h3 80	10 do 26
3,600 Erie Income Bds. 94	200 do
15,500 Ht. C. R.R. Bds 63 641	50 do630 254
1,000 do	100 40
10,000 do	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R 830 H1
2.000 do 64	50 do
2,000 NY.Cen.RR.Bds.s2 81	50 do
1,000 do	100 doopg #25
36 Continental Bank 984	100 do
5 St. Nicholes Bank 87	57 Chie, and Rock J. R.R. 74
166 Delk Hud. CanalCo opg. 105	100 Erie R.R
deb0m.107	100 do 35
100 Canton Co	50 do
40 Pa. Coal Co	150 do
100 Nicaragua Transit Co., 17;	50 do stw 35-
do 17	200 do 354
150 do	200 do
MO 40	50 de b3 359 300 Harlem RR b50 254
ice do	260 do
100 do	
200 do	300 do
	10 Hndson River R. R 318
25 40	
15 N. Ind. Construction 76 25 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R. 95	10 Michigan Southern R.R. 804

DESPERATE ROW IN WHITE-ST.

TWO MEN SEVERELY STABBED. This morning about 51 o'clock a desperate fight coursed in Patrick Kerrigan's Porter-house, No. 22 White-st., between two belligerent parties, both of whom were grossly intoxicated. During the fight, which was waged with great fierceness, William Dinan, of No. 224 Fourteenth-st , and Jeremiah Mullins, ing at No. 178 Twenty-fifth-st., were severely

stabled in a dangerous manner.

So great was the noise created by these opposing gangs of ruffians, that the peaceable citizens living n that neighborhood were greatly disturbed, and many were of the opinion that several persons had been murdered, hearing the clashing of the various wieapons of warfare brought into requisition by the peace-disturbers. Officers Dazett and Pettit, of the Fifth Patrol District, were soon in the premises, and aracsted Frederick McCal for being drunk and disorderly, on Kerrigan's complaint, and John King and Terrence and Patrick Leonard, for assault and battery, with intent to kill Dinan and Mullins.

The accused parties were detained in the Station-House until the opening of the Police Court, when they were taken before Justice Bogart and committed to the Tombs for examination on the charge preferred against them.

In relation to this affair, Captain Carpenter

made the following report to the Chief Marshal. He

"He says this was a regular Rum and Irish row, occurring at 5 o'clock this morning, at Capt. Kerrigan's Porter House, No. 22 White-st, (the house formerly occupied as Charraud's Dancing Academy.) It appears there was a shindy at this place last night, for the benefit of a poor widow, and it it terminated, as too many of such sprees do, in a regular fight with gune, bayonets, decanters, tumblers, &c., &c., and in the melee, Wim. Dinan was severely stabbed in the abdomen. Mullins, also, received several severe stabs from the parties arrested. This house has long been a misance to the neighborhood, from its being kept open very late at night, and frequent fights occurring. Very different is it now from what it was when Charraud kept his Dancing Academy there."

The injured men were removed to their residences,

The injured men were removed to their residences, attended by physicians.

SHOT BY BURGLARS .- Last night about 12 o'clock . Michael Leddy, residing at No. 177 East Sixteenth-st., was shot through the thigh by one of a party of burglars, who had broken into the office of Loper & Davis, foot of Eighteenth-st., East River. The villains, after gaining admission to the premises, in-serted some powder into the lock of the safe and blew it off, but got no booty for their trouble. Leddy and another man were approaching the place, (being at tracted thither by the explosion,) when the former was shot. The villains escaped. Leddy was taken home by the Eighteenth Ward Police.

FIRES.

FIRE IN FORTIETH-ST.

At a late bour on Monday night, a fire broke out in a frame building in Fortieth st., near Fifth-av., occupied by Mr. Levinos as a slaughter-house. The flames were extinguished before the premises sustained much damage. The fire is supposed to have caught from the snuff of a candle.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK

LATER FROM MEXICO, &c.

New Orleans, Monday, Dec. 11, 1854.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with dates from Mexico to the 6th inst.

In an engagement at Moreha, Department of Michoscan, on the 24th November, the rebels were entirely routed, and 300 of them killed.

Gen. Rehagary, the Governor of the province, who commanded the Government forces, was also killed.

The election as to whether Santa Anna should containe President of the Republic was progressing. He and issued a decree, making it compulsory for Gov-

had issued a decree, making it compulsory for

had issued a decree, making it compulsory for Government employes to vote, under a penalty of dismissal from office in the event of a refusal.

The revolution appears to be gaining ground, notwithstanding the above-mentioned reverse.

It is said that the Government of Honduras has agreed to sell Tiger Island to the United States for the sum of \$20,000. The ownership of the Island is, however, disputed by the Government of Salvador.

Markets ... Reported by Telegraph CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Our market for COTTON to-day has been quite unsettled and irregular, prices generally being quoted jc. lower. The sales were 1.200 bales, at a range of 64 200c.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK DECEMBER 12.

Cleared this Forenoon. Shipe—S. T. Austin, Clark, Galveston J. H. Brower & Co; libion, Williams, Liverpool, W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co Brigs—Bloomer Lass, Br.) Taylor, St. Johns. N. F., Gilles-le, Desn & Co; Rellef, Shoppy, Attakapas, Mayhow, Taibot Co; Harriet Newell, Warren, Cardenas, R. F., Buck & Co. Schooners—Rosnoke, Dinsmore, Eastport, Smith & Boynton.

Arrived.

Arrived.

S. M. steamship Aumaia Lyon, Savannah Dec. 8, to S. L. huchill. Dec. 10, 10 40 P. M., diatteras Light N.N.W., 15 miles distant, signalized steamship Knoxville; 11 P.M., signalized steamship Jas Adger.

U. S. M. steamship Southerner, Ewan Charleston 60 hours, mides, and passengers to Spothed Tileston 4 Co. Sunday Dec. 10, 24 P.M., 15 miles north Cape Hatter, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville, hence for Savannah. Same night, 34 P.M., exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

or Charleston.
Ship Henry Clay, Caultins, Liverpool Nov. 6, mdse. and 370
assergers to Spodlord, Tileston & Co Experienced heavy

Ship Heary Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 6, mides and 370 massergets to Spoiderd, Tieston & Co. Experienced heavy security gales.

Bath Express, Boss, Havana Nov. 25, sugar, segars, &c. to F. King & Co.

Schr. Heisne, Stabbs, Wilmington 8 days, naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Salied to co. with sonrs. Marine and Harpiet Hallock, for New Tork.

Schr. Ebeneser, (Br.) Gaudin, Montevideo 92 days, hides, &c. to J. Green. Dec. 28, lat. 36 N. lon. 70 25, spoke sohr. East Wind, Lavender, from Boaton for Gonsives.

Brig Tears, Layton, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Wim, Tyson, Loved! Philadeiphia for Boston.

Schr. Wim, Gresory, Crockett, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Julian Webs, Lowell, Rondout, coal, bound east.

Schr. Hubicon, ..., New Haves.

SAILED—Skip Western Continent. Burnham, for San Francisco: Amazon, Hovey, for Lundon, Queen of Clippers, Zerega, Liverpool.

ga, Liverpool.

BELOW-Ship Henry Clay, Caulkine, Liverpool, mass, and
passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Also, two ships and two
barks—i A. M.

WIND-During the morning, from W.N.W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS—Arr. Dec. 11, ships Redmond, Boston;
Westminster and R. L. Gilchrist, New-York, barks David
Kimball, Boeton; Washington, Butcher, Philadelphia.

Rimball, Boeton; Washington, Butcher, Finiade-phis.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE HART and JOHN PRATT against NEHEMIAH WARD, JOHN R. PIERSON, and ISRAEL C. WARD—Summoned for money demand on contract. To the defendant, ISRAEL C. WARD—You are bereby summoned fendant, ISRAEL C. WARD—You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed to the office of the Clerk of the City and County of Newfiled to the office of the Clerk of the City and County of Newfiled to the office of the City, on the Slat day of October, A. D. 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 54 Wall-st., in said complaint to the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Wall-st, in said for snewer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sam of fifteen hundred and one dollars and eighty cents, with interest, as stated in the complaint, besides the costs of this action—Dated October, 1854.

ALBERT MATHEWS, Plaintiff' Attorney, 2014 InwewTe



TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

MONDAY, Dec. 12-2 P. M. Ashrs-Pots are in moderate request at \$6 75, and Pearls at \$7.

Corros-In this staple there is nothing doing wor thy of attention, the market being heavy and dall. FLOUR AND MEAL.-Prices of the low grades of State and Western Flour are better, with a less setive demand and mostly for the home trade. The sales of Western Canal are 2,800 bbls. at \$8 250 \$8 624 for common to good State, \$8 75@9 25 for mixed to good brands Upper Lake, Indiana, Michigan

Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and is firm; sales of 1,100 bbls. at \$8.75 \$9, in bond, and \$9.75 \$10, duty paid. Southern Flour is firmer, and in fair request for home use and shipping; sales of 1,700 bbls. at \$8 50 @ \$9 50 for mixed and standard brands Baltimore, Alexandria, &c., and \$9 75@\$10 50 for fancy and extra brauds. Included in the above sales are 400 bbls. "Pioneer Milis" Alexandria, which is much appreciated by the trade.

Rye Flour is inactive, at \$6 50 @ \$7 50 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is dull and plenty, at \$4 37 } for Jersey. Buckwheat is in good demand, at \$4 75 @

WHISKY-The market is unsettled and quiet; sales of 100 bbls- at 40@41c. for Ohio, and 41c. for Prisen.

GRAIN-Prices of Wheat have advanced, and there is a fair milling demand at the advance; sales of 1,200 bush. prime white Southern at \$2 10, and 1,000 bush. white Michigan at \$2 20. New held higher.

Ryr is firm but inactive at \$1 40. Oats are steady and in fair request at 54 @ 58c. for State and Western and 50@53c. for Jersey. Barley is held higher and is quiet at \$1 30@\$1 38.

Corn has advanced, with but little offering, with only a moderate export and Eastern demand; sales 25,000 bush, at 94c. for Western mixed, in store, 95c. for do. delivered, 93@94c. for Southern Yellow, 94. 95c. for Southern White, and 96@97c. for Southern round Yellow (old.)

Provisions-There is no quotable change, and the demand for either kind is quite limited.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING VICTORY.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854. The entire Know-Nothing ticket for municipal officers in this city, was elected yesterday by a tremend-ous majority. The vote for Mayor stood—Lawrence, Know-Nothing, 3,651; all others 469.

DEFEAT OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AT NEWBURYPORT.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854. In the municipal election at Newburyport yester-day the Know-Nothings were completely routed. Moses Davenport, the "people's candidate" was elected Mayor. Also a majority of the City Council

on the same ticket.

The cotton mills of Wm. H. Cary, at Medway Village, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss \$14,000.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR IN S. CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 11, 1854. Gen. J. H. Adams was elected Governor of South Carolina to-day.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854. The extensive chandelier and gas-fixture manufactory of Meesrs. Cornelius & Co., on Cherry-st., above 8th-st., was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, together with some fifteen adjoining dwellings, and numerous stables, &c. The loss

The fire was the work of sn encendiary. SECOND DISPATCH.

The factory was brilt in the form of the letter U, 132 by 60 feet, and five stories high. It was used as a finishing shop, and gave employment to 400 work-men. There was an immense amount of finished work in the building ready for shipment, valued at about \$150,000.

The building cost \$50,000, and the whole amount insured is \$137,500, divided among our various city offices. The eastern wall fell down, crushing several small buildings on Kaspberry-alley, but the fire having previously spread to them, they were fortunately vacated. Besides these, a large number of dwellings on Mint-court, in the rear of the factory, half a dozen large dwellings on the opposite side of Cherry-st., and several stables were also consumed.

About a dozen dwellings and stores on Eighth-st. above and below Cherry-st., were seriously damaged. It is supposed about 50 families were rendered

Messrs. Cornelius have two other establishments in other tocations. One of them contains machinery, models, &c., and room for 1,000 workmen, so that the men turned out by the fire can be immediately set to work there, to finish work for supplying orders now

Two watchmen were in the building when the fire broke out, but its origin has not been ascertained. The Central Presbyterian Church on Eighth and Cherry-sts. was in great danger, but, thanks to the exertions of the firemen, sustained but slight injury.

THE WILKERBARRE SLAVE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854. The case grawing out of the arrest of the officers engaged in the attempted capture of Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive slave at Wilkesbarre last year, was before the Supreme Court this morning, and Chief Justice Lewis gave the decision of the Court. It will be remembered that the officers engaged in the attempt to capture the slave were arrested on a bill of indictment found by the Court of Luzerne County, for assault and attempt to kill, but that Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, discharged them.

They were rearrested by order of the Supreme and while in the custody of the Sheriff were taken before the United States Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and on hearing the testimony Judge Greer ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. He obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court. The decision declares that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt in obeying the order for the release of the officers, but as he acted through ignorance the attachment is not granted.

EXTENIVE SWINDLING.

BUFFALO, Togeday, Dec. 12, 1854.

A man named William Martin went to Ontonagon,
Lake Superior, in August last, and started in the
provision business: pretending to have contracts for
supplying the mines: on the strength of which be
he drew large drafts on Adams, California Express,
and the Ridge, Cortez, Arctic, West Mianesota, and
Shawmut Mines, which he got cashed. On the 16th
ult, Martin stepped over to Canada, when the drafts
were discovered to be forgeries. Transactions to the
amount of over \$50,000 have already been discovered.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE ERIE.
CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.
Five propellers, loaded with 3,000 tuns of goods for Detroit, are frozen in here; and the propeller Baliac, which left for Detroit this morning, has been obliged to return. She reports solid ice as far as could be seen from the mast-head at Put-In Bay.

XXXIIID. CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1854. SENATE... WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1854.

Numerous petitions were presented at the opening proceedings of the Senate to-day.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) gave notice of a bill extending for three years the time for collection of the duties on railroad iron imported by railroad companies.

Mr. SHIELDS 8 bills, introduced for the improvement of the Illinois River, and for the improvement of the harbors of Waukegan and Chicago, were re-

Mr. BUTLER moved that the bill reorganizing the Judicial system of the United States be made the special order for January 2. Adopted.

Mr. Seward's joint resolution, providing for the election of chaplains of different denominations, was

election of chaplains of different denominations, was taken up.

Mr. DODGE moved to strike out the words "of "different denominations." He looked upon those words as a blow at the present Chaplain of the Senate, and a blow aimed at him because of his sentiments on that question which has divided the Methodist Church into North and South denominations. The House had elected a Methodist. To require the Senate to elect a man of a different denomination was to displace the present Chaplain.

Mr. MASON said if the Senator from New-York had any object in this matter, he should disclose it.

had any object in this matter, he should disclose it. Mr. SEWARD disclaimed any such intention.

After some debate,
Mr. STUART moved to amend the resolution by
providing simply for the election of Chapiain of the
Senate for the present session. A debate ensued.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mouse Of REPRESENTATIVES.

Washingtons, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Mr. PEOKHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the House, yesterday, passed the resolutions referring the variaus parts of the Presidents message to appropriate standing committees. He confessed he was very much survised at the very early disposition of the message and but one person had been heard regarding it inhed to make some remarks.

on one part of

Its reconsiderat a opposed by several the
members, when a mode as made to lay Mr. 1.

ham's motion on he table.

Mr. FULLER rom the Comittee on Commerce,
reported the Senate bill for the better preservation
of life and property on the Long Island and NewJersey coats. If this bill, he said, had been passed
at the last session, hundreds of lives would have been

r. SMITH (Va.) moved the reference of the bill Union.

Mesers. FULLER and SKELTON pressed early action upon it on the ground of economy and humanity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. WOOLSEY'S LAWSUIT.

From The New York Chronicle.
The lawsuit of the Rev. J. J. Woolsey, which was decided against him in the Superior Court, before Judge Hoffman, and which he appealed, has been argued before tive Judges of the same Court. We give the argument; and, as it involves a great principle in law and morals, the discussion may be both useful and interesting; while all must deplore the occasion which has led an officer of the American and Foreign Bible Society to resort to such desperate measures to prevent the publication of one of his official letters, written secretly against the Bible

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT nes J. Woolsey agt. Orrin B. Judd, William B. Maclay. Thomas Holman, George W. Gray, and Henry Wilbur.

E. D. CULVER, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, appellant. Niles and Bagley, counsel for defendants, respondents

ABSTRACT OF THE ARGUMENT OF WM. W. NILES

Is General Term, Nev. 11, 1854.

If your Honors please, though this case comes up in this way, it is undoubtedly of more interest to the public misd—of interest to a greater number of people—than any case that has been before your Honors for years. It does not merely involve millions of money—the temporal interests of nam, which may be prosperous to-day and adverse to-morrow—but it is a case involving their dearest interests and their dearest hopes, and extending not only through all time, but through eternity. It is, therefore, a subject of regret that these parties, who are thomands (though but two or three plaintiffs and defendants upon the record equally interested in this controversy, had not an abler advocate than myself secured to defend them. As, however, they have seen fit to intrust their interests to me, and to me alone. I have only to do the best I can for them, and then leave it for your Honors better independ and your better endition to make up whatever I fail to attain, and to secure to them whatever I fail to attain, and to secure to them whatever rights they have. In order that you may understand this controversy, I will give a few introductory details; because, though primarily, this is a mere question as to the right to publish a letter into the contents of which we are prevented, by the manner in which we come before the Court, from giving any insight, yet its final results are quite different. It is, therefore, proper that I should give you a brief outline of this controversy, that you may understand the ultimate rights involved in it. In the first place, there was, as you well know, the American Bible Society, for a long time in existence, in which all denominations cooperated, sending out missionaries to all parts of the world, who, of course, were employed in the translation of the Bible into the languages of the several people to whom they won to preach the truth. Among them was one celebrated, not only for his devotion, but for his learning and his zeal—that was Mr. Jubsos, in India. I IN GENERAL TERM, Nev. 11, 1854. translate the word baptize into a word in their lantranslate the word soptize into a word in their language corresponding to our word "immerse," because that was his private feeling and opinion. That came to the knowledge of the Society which had sent him there; and, of course, at once the question arose whether he should be sustained in that action, or not. The Society was divided—part were for sustaining him. Many questions arose; but, suffice it to say, that out of them arose the American and Foreign Bible Society, claiming to sustain Judson in his translation, etc., but having ne reference to the English version. version.

This whole thing arises out of Mr. Judsen's transla-

This whole thing arises out of N. Junson, transa-tion of that word; but we have no connection with any one word, and that is the reason I wish to ex-plain. The attack which has been made upon us by the American and Foreign Bible Society has been an endeavor to persuade the world that we were quarrel-ing merely about the word bape ze, but this is not so. the American and Foreign Bible Society has been an endeavor to persuade the world that we were quarreling merely about the world that we were quarreling merely about the world before; but this is not so. This controversy being a very bitter one, and likely to break up the whole harmony of the Bible effort, which good people deemed was doing a great work for the world, certain leading men in both Societies, and some belonging to neither, met together, and after due consideration, determined that it was possible there might be errors in the popular translation of the Bible, in many respects. They knew (although themselves assured that the truth of God was uniform, and was truth from the beginning to the end, and consistent throughout,) that thousands of men had been driven into infidelity, by apparent inconsistencies in the English translation of the Bible. They were aware, also, that the language, especially in this country, has very much changed from that used in the time of King James, when this common version was made. They knew that some words had become obsolets, and the common soceptation of others had changed, to that the common people, who are not expable of following up the language from its origin, were misled. They deemed it, from these considerations, and many others which were fully discussed, vastly important that a careful revision of the sommon English version of the Bible should be made—not with regard to any word, or any set of words, but with regard to any word, or any set of words, but with regard to this change in the language, and in consideration of the prejudices existing at the time of the translation of King James, and also of the progress of the human mind. And they knew that, notwithstanding God's truth is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, yet men sid not know it all, in all its bearings; and, therefore, I say, they determined upon apporating a large number of the finest scholars of the age, to make this revision of the common English version of the common that we were worde, o

lished phraseology shall be avoided; and only such alterations shall be made as the exact meaning of the inspired text, and the existing state of the imaginage may require."

Then, in this circular, (and with it I close this introduction,) they say:

"That people have taken much pains to make the world believe that the great object of the American Bible Usion, and of the whole revision enterprise is to substitute the word smarrer for hoptow in our common version. And they have succeeded in arraying many against the American Bible Union by this representation; but the idea has no foundation in fact.

Having given this introduction, I proceed to the law of the case, as I understand it. The first point I make is that—

I. The letter is not of any pecuniary value as a literary production, nor is the right to multiply copies thereof of any value to the writer. Such being the case the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain. And on that point, I cite the celebrated case of Hoyt vs. McKenzie, 3d Barbor's Chancerv, R. p. 330. I need not read it. And I add that the Court will not enforce a merely moral obligation. This is laid down in second Story's Commentaries on Equity, p. 236; and the cases cited there.

The Chief Justice—"You cannot make a man

Mr. Niles-That is so. And upon that point I

Mr. Niles—That is so. And upon that point I have two or three suggestions only. The moment we abstract from any question arising before the Court all idea of property, we pass out of the real, and into the ideal, the mere speculative—the idle it might read, as well as otherwise, it seems to me. Now, I will suppose that these words had been spoken, and had been overheard by accident, or by an eavesdropper, and he had gone about repeating them, or written, and he was about to print them—and they came to ask your Honors to prevent, by injunction, that publication;—would your Honors do it, when there was no pretense that there was any good or there was no pretense that there was any good or harm in them! If such applications are tolerated, why, I ask, do not politicians, who get into so many difficulties by their flourishing speeches, run here and ask your Honors to grant injunctions! It is simply becau if men make fools of themselves, the Court if men make fools of themselves, he Court
pjoin us from exposing their folly simply be
the foolst. They must show that somebody
tured by it—that is, that they would be
eit property or reputation or that the
uld be injured; by some scandal, or
ne kind, at the least. Men must put
By tongues as well as pens, and if they
t, new have not sufficient sense of right to

xt, which is: That the material averments in the complaint

the next, which is:

II. That the material averments in the complaint are stated on information and belief, and they are all, or nearly all, denied by the answers; and many of them are not in the knowledge of the plaintif. An injunction will not, therefore, be sustained.

This point contains, in its import, two propositions, well settled; first, that the Court will not grant an injunction on a complaint, merely on information and beligf; nor second, where all the equities of the case are denied by the answer.

Complainant states, positively, that the plaintiff wrote the letter, and that it was his "information and "belief" that it was private and that neither he, nor, as "he is informed and helieves," the receiver of it, directed or concented to its publication; that, as the plaintiff "its informed and helieves," that he receiver of it, directed or concented to its publication; that, as the plaintiff "its informed and helieves," and that "informs and believes "continues—all these allegations standing in "information and helief," down to the world data." And then he follows that by arising, "which intention he believes "sturiey," they will immediately carry into effect, unless restrained therefrom by "injunction," and therefore, he prays, etc.

Now, I sai, what is there in that complaint, properly pleaded to sustain any injunction? This injunction is to be ustained upon authority, if at all 1 and, I sai, where is the authority for sustaining it on a complaint, in which the allegations are estated. The "information" of the plaintiff, in fact, is worth nothing, and his belief" is worth motiant, he are the substaining to one complainate must allega some facts which will incline the Court to believe that come in jury will be done unless the injunction is granted which injunctions can alone be granted; and that is, when it appears by the complaint that some injury will otherwise result. They do not allege that any evil will result here. They allege nothing except that the letter was private.

This suggestion applies

any value.

That plaintiff had the right to multiply copies thereof.

That such right was worth anything

That each right was worth anything. That there is anything in the latter, the publication of which would cause any demonsts to the plaintfl. or any moral vil. to him or to techts?. Code. S. 719. Z. Story's Eq. 1026. S. 74, except High v. McKentie, and assess there that while on my way to Enrope. I saw an icoberg

But, to make a case cascily parallel to this, they set an injunction without your knowing, and ast me to come here and
argue this position without givine one single word of that letter;
but I have a right to suppose a case. Suppose, then, that I or
any other person was in Paris and there, on the last day of August,
mat my fined Culver, and mentioned the fact in a latter all
dire set to a friend here; and then, this one set willes another
it a cancidate for City James I to the Ground Suchem of the Old
Wigwam, but with the sure knowledge that every member of
the society would come to the knowledge of it, or to the Free
Democracy who were to support him, staling that "motivate"
viaturing all his Acti-Stavey processitions he was, to he (the
"writer's) certain knowledge on board a slaver, transporting
vialwes to the West Indies that same day" suppose, as in this
case, he wrote thus to a corresponding officer of a rival society,
which has in its interest thousands of people, scattered from one
pole to the other, and from one of the another of the proposed
to publish the first letter, to show the contradiction between it
and the second—to show that the latter was a trick to cheat
him (Mr. C.) out of his election—suppose some of the apponents
of Culver come here and ask you to grant an Injunction to prevent; and said not a single word of its causing any larry to
the individual or to the community or of its be ing of any pecuniziny value, would your Honer, under such classification
in the contradiction with the publication of the publication of the community or of its being of any pecuniziny value, would your Honer, and or the here
publication is a support. The deprive him of his just support

Justice Hoffman — In the opinion which the gentleman has
read, speaks much of "Controvery." He says the affidavite
show a countervery connected with so shows a course of the prosure of the countervery connected with so shows a course of the prosure of the prosure of the surface of the production of and affiders

and

Secretary in the office of the Society—they ask that we be en joined.

The Editor, in his paper of Sept 15, 1852, says. "The editor of The New-York Chronicle has warked binned! my into the comfortable delusion that he is a martyr, just as Mr. Waller "analied himself a Lother, going to Worms to encounter a levicon of devils. It is an investome teak to strip of their visures, yet the cause of truth requires it."

That is just the answer that we make to this application for an injunction, and the reason we give for our purpose to publish this letter, that "thought it is an investome task to strip" of their visors, yet the cause of truth requires it. "We want them to be known by their fruits. We want simply to show that it is "Sout the Joiner," and not a lion, less the faint-hearted should be frightlened.

Again, "We are not surprised that after making such a paper, and we want so will a sheet; under the name of a recipious paper, is thought to sharter the strongers nevers.

Every the of these attention of the entire them, and not a single-repty from our, and the only illing they ever complain of is that every complain of is that

writer of this " ad captundum" letter, as they call it,

man of the ten thousand employed by Adaras & Co., tring in all the countries on the globe, or even in this caintry, should be made parties to that sait, or subjected to the expense of litigation! It would not be safe for them to defend jointly, because all have different interests and responsibilities from the proprieties, and on they must necessarily be subject to the expense of a litigation severally. Whether Mr. Floid, or anybody, else argued that, I am glad, for the sake of equity and common sense, that the Honor did not aussain the gentlemen in that position.

The next point is, that even if this letter cantains a libel, the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain its publication. There are a number of declatous to that effect; but I have stated only two or three upon the points for I must be brief. The Court connect restrain crime, or enforce the performance of a surel obligation, except it is connected with the rights of property. Heyve McKenzie, 3 Barb, th. R. 320. Branderth vs. Lance, 3 Paige, p. 24. In connection with this point, I mail that although it is unfoubtedly wrong for a man to be uttering sland, are reported for the which the rights of partining libels, yet, unless there is some connection with property, they must take the results of their acts, and the publishment which the law has prescribed for the relation of the rights of parties. Tour Honors have to act only in the dark, if you great an injunction under such declarances—the requirements of the character of the lotter, and any in his opinion, that if it is necessary for the color of public parties, it may be poblished. But they ask you, in advance, to seed, without how wing one single word in it, or from their papers one single thing in reference to the circumstances under which it was written, to decide that it is abilities of public press. How which it was written, to decide that the case of public justice do not send, which it was written, to decide the subject of the content of a politicien who stands up for election! How their is als

vi. The descendants are morally justimed in punishing the letter.

1. The Bible Union has been assailed and misrepresented.

2. Its friends standared and traduced, and even their physical infirmities deliculed.

3. A computer has been formed between plaintiff, Woolsey and others, to roin, by faine statements, what they could not by facts or arguments, and the publication will tend to promote the ends of justice by defeating their scheme With reference to that I cite Wasterman's Eden on Injunctions p. 203, and note. I suppose that there is no pretense that the letter was of any percentagy value. Then, thefease is one resting merely in equity. The plaintiff has no legal rights in the matter; I suppose there will be no dispute upon that point.

point.

Judge Duer.—There may be something of a peruniary value.

Although worth nothing at all to others, it may be of value to Attacegn worth nothing at all to charts, it may be of value to the owners.

Mr. Niles—I admit all that. But there is no pretense—se allegation in the complaint of any solds of any bind, to him of any body alse. I admit a matter might be of value that would not sell for anything, and I think that the rule should be so modified.

not sell for any laing, and I think that the rule should so modifies.

But they should show that it was of some value, pseuthary or otherwise, and if they do not, at least, it becomes matter of pure Equity jurisdiction. They have no legal rights in the matter, in regard to this letter, and it is not even sinked question of law and equity, but purely of Equity. Justice, in dutinction from Equity, deals with material things, justice is represented with bandage and scales and sword. English is propressible in white robes, and looks into the consistences of men. She deals with motives, as well as their consequences. Like deals with motives, as well as their non-swould to see whether they are pure, and it is necessary when we come before her to come with elean heads. Justice, on the contrary, beight the evidence and the law only; even though the Judge

how, this, without many qualifications, is not so. A tree lanced in your garden, or a house built on your ground rithout your knowledge, is not mine; and, as in this case, a king done in our official capacity, or, as agent, corresponding critisty, and especially a thing created in violation of law an right—a gross sed whole dains willful libel, having no element of goodness, is not mine, though I make it. Again, words therefore written without meaning, friends cut in the arr, or titles taked in the sands of the sea shirts, are not mine. I give

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Our Stock market was dull this morning at the 6 lewing rates: Reading Railroad, 334; Morris Can 114; Long Island Railroad, 124; Pennsylvania Raroad, 404; Pennsylvania State Fives, 80.

The Money market is a trifle casier.